GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2015

HOUSE BILL 78

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32 33 Short Title: Enact Medical Cannabis Act. (Public) Sponsors: Representatives Alexander, Carney, Harrison, and Cunningham (Primary Sponsors). For a complete list of Sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly Web Site. Referred to: Judiciary I, if favorable, Health, if favorable, Regulatory Reform. February 16, 2015 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ENACT THE NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CANNABIS ACT. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: **SECTION 1.** Chapter 90 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read: "Article 43. "North Carolina Medical Cannabis Act. "§ 90-730. Short title. This Article shall be known and may be cited as the "North Carolina Medical Cannabis Act." "§ 90-730.1. Legislative findings and purpose. The General Assembly makes the following findings: Modern medical research has discovered beneficial uses for cannabis in (1) treating or alleviating pain, nausea, and other symptoms associated with certain debilitating medical conditions, as found by the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine in March 1999. According to the United States Sentencing Commission and the Federal (2) Bureau of Investigation, 99 out of every 100 cannabis arrests in the United States are made under State law, rather than under federal law. Consequently, changing State law will have the practical effect of protecting from arrest the vast majority of seriously ill people who have a medical need to use cannabis. The United States Department of Health and Human Services, through the (3) Compassionate Investigational New Drug (IND) program, provides cannabis by prescription to a number of individuals for their use as medicine. The cannabis is grown at the federal cannabis research garden at the University of Mississippi and is processed and distributed by the Research Triangle Institute in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. The patients receive the cannabis monthly in canisters of approximately 300 prerolled cigarettes. The



dosage for patients in the IND program ranges from seven to nine grams per

day. Since the inception of the program in 1978, individual patients in the IND program have received and consumed approximately 6.5 pounds of

cannabis per year, thereby establishing a safe and effective dosage for a

chronic daily-use patient to possess and consume. The IND program was closed to new applicants in 1991.

- (4) In 1992, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) published research in a report entitled "Cannabis Yields" stating that canopy cover, rather than the number of plants, is the most accurate indicator of a garden's yield. According to the DEA report, 250 square feet of mature garden canopy will typically yield six pounds of processed cannabis per year, a common amount for patients who use cannabis daily, and less than the amount prescribed and delivered to the IND patients by the federal government.
- (5) Although federal law currently prohibits any use of cannabis outside of the IND program, the laws of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington permit the medical use and cultivation of cannabis. North Carolina joins in this effort for the health and welfare of its citizens.
- (6) States are not required to enforce federal law or prosecute people for engaging in activities prohibited by federal law. Therefore, compliance with this Article does not put the State of North Carolina in violation of federal law.
- (7) Compassion dictates that State law should make a distinction between the medical and nonmedical use of cannabis. Hence, the purpose of this Article is to protect patients with debilitating medical conditions, and their physicians and caregivers, from arrest and prosecution, criminal and other penalties, and property forfeiture by allowing the beneficial use of medical cannabis in a regulated system for alleviating symptoms caused by debilitating medical conditions and their medical treatments.
- (8) This Article is intended to make only those changes to existing North Carolina laws that are necessary to protect patients and their doctors from criminal and civil penalties and is not intended to change current civil and criminal laws governing the use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes.
- (9) Based on data gathered from other states where medical cannabis has been regulated, this Article will result in approximately two hundred fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) per year in revenues for the State within four years of implementation.
- (10) The General Assembly enacts this Article pursuant to its police power to enact legislation for the protection of the health of its citizens, as reserved to the State in the Tenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

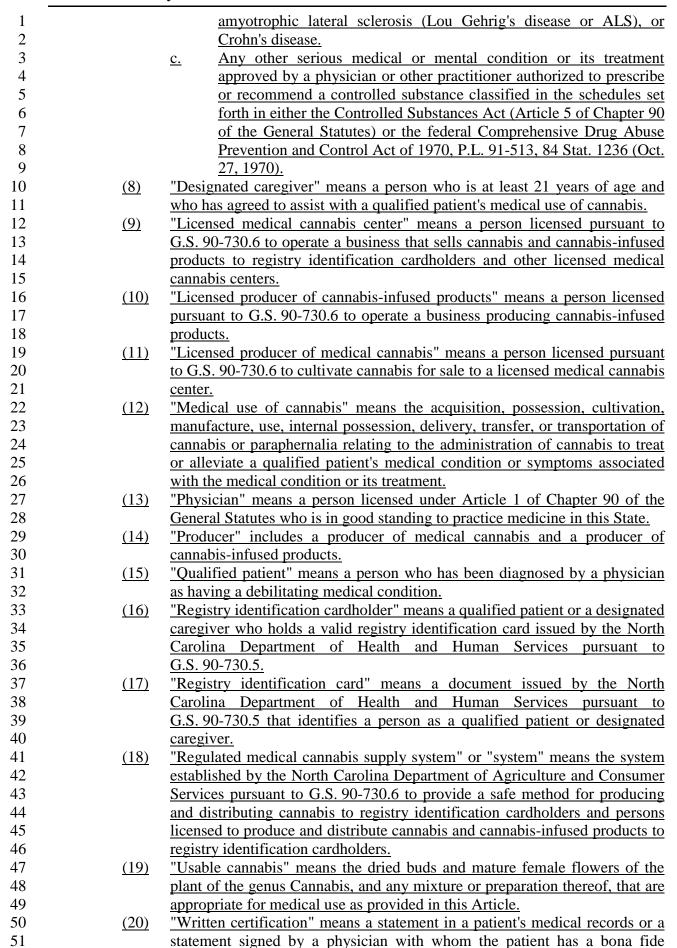
"§ 90-730.2. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (1) "Adequate supply" has the following meanings:
 - a. An amount of usable cannabis derived solely from an intrastate source that is possessed by a qualified patient, or collectively possessed by a qualified patient and the qualified patient's designated caregiver, in an amount that does not exceed what is reasonably necessary to assure the uninterrupted availability of cannabis for a period of three months, in any form recommended by the qualified patient's physician for the purpose of alleviating the symptoms or effects of the qualified patient's debilitating medical condition.

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- b. For a qualified patient for whom a delivery method of inhalation of cannabis vapor or smoking is recommended by the qualified patient's physician, "adequate supply" means not more than 24 ounces of cannabis in a form usable for that purpose. The term also includes a garden cultivated by the qualified patient or the qualified patient's designated caregiver of not more than 250 feet of total garden canopy of mature female cannabis plants, measured by the combined vegetative growth area, excluding any garden space devoted to cannabis plants that are not mature and female but which are cultivated for the purpose of maintaining the largest and most productive canopy of mature female cannabis plants allowed by this Article.
- c. For a qualified patient for whom a delivery method other than inhalation of cannabis vapor or smoking has been recommended by the patient's physician, "adequate supply" means a garden of cannabis cultivated by the qualified patient or the qualified patient's designated caregiver of a size reasonably necessary to assure the uninterrupted availability of cannabis for a period of three months, in a form recommended by the qualified patient's physician, for the purpose of alleviating the symptoms or effects of the qualified patient's debilitating medical condition.
- "Bona fide physician-patient relationship" means a physician and a patient have a treatment or counseling relationship in which the physician has completed a full assessment of the patient's medical history and current medical condition, including an appropriate physical examination; and the physician is available or offers to provide follow-up care and treatment to the patient, including patient examinations, to determine the efficacy of the use of medical cannabis as a treatment for the patient's medical condition.
- (3) "Cannabis" means marijuana as defined in G.S. 90-87(16).
- (4) "Cannabis-infused product" means a product infused with cannabis that is intended for use or consumption other than by inhalation, smoking, or otherwise. The term includes edible products, ointments, and tinctures.
- (5) "Canopy" means the foliage of growing plants.
- (6) "Canopy cover" means the area shaded by the foliage of growing plants.
- (7) "Debilitating medical condition" means any of the following:
 - a. Cancer, gliomas, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), hepatitis C, porphyria, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Lou Gehrig's disease or ALS), Alzheimer's disease, nail-patella syndrome, fibromyalgia, severe migraines, multiple sclerosis, celiac disease, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, dystonia, gastrointestinal disorders, hypertension, incontinence, injury or disease to the spinal cord, spinal column, or vertebra, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), myelomalacia, osteoporosis, pruritus, rheumatoid arthritis, sleep apnea, Tourette's syndrome, or the treatment of such conditions.
 - b. A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces one or more of the following: cachexia or wasting syndrome; severe pain; severe nausea; anorexia; seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy; or severe and persistent muscle spasms, including those characteristic of multiple sclerosis (MS),



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physician-patient relationship indicating that, in the physician's professional opinion, the patient has a debilitating medical condition and the potential health benefits of the medical use of cannabis would likely outweigh the health risks for the patient.

"§ 90-730.3. Protections for the medical use of cannabis.

- (a) A qualified patient shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for the possession or purchase of cannabis for medical use by the qualified patient if the quantity of usable cannabis possessed or purchased does not exceed an adequate supply, as determined by the qualified patient's physician.
- (b) A designated caregiver shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including imposition of a civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for the possession or purchase of cannabis for medical use by the qualified patient if the quantity of cannabis possessed or purchased does not exceed an adequate supply for the qualified patient, as determined by the qualified patient's physician.
- (c) If usable cannabis is infused or added as an ingredient to food, salve, tincture, or any other preparation to be consumed or used by a qualified patient, the weight of the other ingredients that are not usable cannabis shall not be included for the purpose of determining whether a qualified patient is in possession of an amount of cannabis that exceeds the qualified patient's adequate supply.
- (d) Subsection (a) of this section does not apply to a qualified patient under 18 years of age, unless all of the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The qualified patient's physician has explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis to the qualified patient and to a parent, guardian, or person having legal custody of the qualified patient.
 - (2) A parent, guardian, or person having legal custody of the qualified patient consents in writing to (i) allow the qualified patient's medical use of cannabis, (ii) serve as the qualified patient's designated caregiver, and (iii) control the dosage and frequency of the medical use of cannabis by the qualified patient.
- (e) A qualified patient or a designated caregiver shall be granted the full legal protections provided in this section as long as the qualified patient or designated caregiver is in possession of a registry identification card. If the qualified patient or designated caregiver is not in possession of a registry identification card, the individual shall be given an opportunity to produce the registry identification card before the initiation of any arrest, criminal charges, or other penalties.
- (f) A qualified patient or a designated caregiver is presumed to be engaged in the medical use of cannabis if the qualified patient or designated caregiver is in possession of a registry identification card and an amount of cannabis that does not exceed the qualified patient's adequate supply. This presumption may be rebutted only by evidence that the qualified patient or designated caregiver engaged in conduct related to cannabis for a purpose other than alleviating the qualified patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition.
- (g) A designated caregiver may receive reimbursement for costs associated with assisting a qualified patient in the medical use of cannabis. Reimbursement for these costs does not constitute the sale of a controlled substance under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
- (h) A school, employer, or landlord shall not refuse to enroll, employ, lease, or otherwise penalize a qualified patient or a designated caregiver solely because of (i) the

individual's status as a qualified patient or a designated caregiver or (ii) the presence of cannabis metabolites in the individual's bodily fluids.

- (i) For the purposes of medical care, including organ transplants, a qualified patient's authorized use of cannabis in accordance with this Article shall be treated in the same manner as the authorized use of any other medication used at the direction of a physician and shall not constitute the use of an illegal substance.
- (j) A licensed producer of medical cannabis shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, or subject to disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau for producing, possessing, distributing, or dispensing cannabis in a manner consistent with this Article.
- (k) A physician shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, or subject to increased monitoring or disciplinary action by the North Carolina Medical Board or any other business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau for either of the following:
 - (1) Advising a patient about the risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis or that the patient may benefit from the medical use of cannabis if, in the physician's medical judgment, the potential benefits of the medical use of cannabis would likely outweigh the health risks for that particular patient.
 - Providing a patient with valid documentation, based upon the physician's assessment of the patient's medical history and current medical condition, that the potential benefits of the medical use of cannabis would likely outweigh the health risks for that particular patient.
- (l) A physician shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, or subject to disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau for discussing with a patient the benefits or health risks of the medical use of cannabis or the interaction of cannabis with other substances.
- State and local law enforcement officers shall not harm, neglect, injure, or destroy an individual's interest in or right to property that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with the medical use of cannabis, or acts incidental to the medical use of cannabis, while the property is in the possession of State or local law enforcement officials as a result of a seizure of the property in connection with the claimed medical use of cannabis. A person does not forfeit any right or interest in property seized in connection with the medical use of cannabis under any provision of State law providing for the forfeiture of property, unless the forfeiture is part of a sentence imposed upon the person as a result of a conviction of a criminal violation of this Article or entry of a plea of guilty to such violation. Cannabis, paraphernalia, or other property seized from a qualified patient, designated caregiver, or licensed producer of medical cannabis in connection with the claimed medical use or production for medical use of cannabis shall be returned immediately upon the determination by a court, prosecutor, or law enforcement officer that the qualified patient, designated caregiver, or licensed producer of medical cannabis is entitled to the protections of this Article. In making this determination, the court, a prosecutor, or a law enforcement officer shall consider as evidence the failure of law enforcement officers to actively investigate the case, a decision not to prosecute, the dismissal of charges, or acquittal.
- (n) A person shall not be denied custody of, or visitation or parenting time with, a minor for conduct allowed under this Article.
- (o) There is no presumption of neglect or child endangerment for conduct allowed under this Article.
- (p) No person shall be subject to arrest or prosecution for constructive possession, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, being an accessory, or any other offense, for simply being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of cannabis as permitted under this Article or for assisting a qualified patient with using or administering cannabis.

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- (q) Possession of or application for a registry identification card shall not alone constitute probable cause to search the person or the property of the person possessing or applying for a registry identification card or otherwise subject the person or the person's property to inspection by any government agency.
- (r) If an individual being investigated by a law enforcement officer employed by a State-funded or locally funded law enforcement agency credibly asserts during the course of the investigation that the individual is a qualified patient or designated caregiver, neither the law enforcement officer nor the law enforcement agency shall provide any information, except as required by federal law or the United States Constitution, from any cannabis-related investigation of the individual to any law enforcement authority that does not recognize the protections of this Article. Any prosecution of the individual for a violation of this Article shall be conducted pursuant to the laws of this State.
- (s) Cannabis produced and possessed under this Article is exempt from the Unauthorized Substances Tax set forth in Article 2D of Chapter 105 of the General Statutes, and no tax under that Article may be levied against any qualified patient, designated caregiver, licensed medical cannabis center, licensed producer of medical cannabis, or licensed producer of cannabis-infused products operating in accordance with this Article.
- (t) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to extend the protections of this Article to any person, including a qualified patient, designated caregiver, or producer, to allow that person to acquire, possess, manufacture, produce, use, sell, distribute, dispense, or transport cannabis in a manner that is not consistent with this Article.

"§ 90-730.4. Prohibitions, restrictions, and limitations on medical use of cannabis.

- (a) This Article does not permit any person to do any of the following:
 - (1) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, or motorboat while impaired by cannabis. However, a qualified patient shall not be considered impaired solely due to the presence of cannabis metabolites in the individual's system.
 - (2) Undertake any task under the influence of cannabis, when doing so would constitute negligence or professional malpractice.
 - (3) Smoke cannabis in a school bus or other form of public transportation, on any school grounds, in any correctional facility, or in any public place in this State.
- (b) A person who commits an act prohibited by subsection (a) of this section is subject to all penalties provided by law.
 - (c) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require any of the following:
 - (1) A government-sponsored medical assistance program or private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of cannabis.
 - (2) An employer to accommodate the medical use of cannabis in any workplace.
- (d) Fraudulent representation to a law enforcement official of any fact or circumstance relating to the medical use of cannabis to avoid arrest or prosecution is a Class 2 misdemeanor punishable by a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in addition to any other applicable penalties for making a false statement about the medical use of cannabis.
- (e) A licensed producer of medical cannabis that sells, distributes, dispenses, or transfers cannabis to an individual other than a registry identification cardholder or to a person other than a person licensed pursuant to G.S. 90-730.6, or obtains or transports cannabis outside of North Carolina in violation of federal law, is subject to arrest, prosecution, and civil or criminal penalties pursuant to State law.
- (f) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity by the State.
- "§ 90-730.5. Registry identification cards for qualified patients and designated caregivers.

- (a) As used in this section, "Department" means the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services.
- (b) The Department shall issue a registry identification card to any qualified patient or designated caregiver who meets the requirements of this section.
- (c) The Department shall not issue or renew a registry identification card to a qualified patient under 18 years of age unless each of the following criteria is met:
 - (1) The qualified patient's physician has explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis to the qualified patient and to a parent, guardian, or person having legal custody of the qualified patient.
 - A parent, guardian, or person having legal custody of the qualified patient consents in writing to (i) allow the qualified patient's medical use of cannabis, (ii) serve as one of the qualified patient's designated caregivers, and (iii) control the acquisition of the cannabis, the dosage, and the frequency of the medical use of cannabis by the qualified patient.
- (d) The Department shall verify the information contained in a registry identification card application or renewal application submitted pursuant to this section and shall approve or deny an application or renewal application within 45 days after receipt. The Department may deny a registry identification card application or renewal application only if the applicant fails to provide the information required pursuant to this section or if the Department determines that the application or renewal application contains false information. If the Department fails to approve or deny a registration application or renewal application submitted pursuant to this section within 45 days after receipt, the application or renewal application shall be deemed approved, and a copy of the application or renewal application together with proof of receipt by the Department at least 45 days prior to the date this information is presented in lieu of a registry identification card shall be deemed a valid registry identification card.
- (e) The Department may issue a registry identification card to a maximum of two designated caregivers named in a qualified patient's approved application.
- (f) The Department shall issue a registry identification card to an applicant within five days after approving an application or renewal. The application or renewal expires two years after the date of issuance.
- (g) Each registry identification card shall contain at least all of the following information:
 - (1) The date of issuance.
 - (2) The date of expiration.
 - (3) A random registry identification number.
 - (4) A photograph of the registry identification cardholder.
 - (h) Persons issued registry identification cards shall be subject to the following:
 - A qualified patient who has been issued a registry identification card shall notify the Department of any change in the qualified patient's name, address, or designated caregiver and submit a ten-dollar (\$10.00) fee to the Department within 15 days after the change occurs. A qualified patient who fails to notify the Department of any of these changes within the specified time frame commits an infraction and is subject to a fine not to exceed more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00).
 - (2) A designated caregiver shall notify the Department of any change in name or address and submit a ten-dollar (\$10.00) fee to the Department within 15 days after the change occurs. A designated caregiver who fails to notify the Department of any of these changes within the specified time frame commits an infraction and is subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00).

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- When a qualified patient or designated caregiver notifies the Department of any change, as required by this subsection, the Department shall issue the qualified patient and each designated caregiver a new registry identification card within 10 days after receiving the updated information and the ten-dollar (\$10.00) fee.
- When a qualified patient who possesses a registry identification card notifies the Department of a change in designated caregiver, the Department shall notify the designated caregiver of record of the change within 15 days after receiving notification of the change. The protections afforded under this Article to the designated caregiver of record shall expire 30 days after the designated caregiver of record is notified by the Department of the change in designated caregiver.
- (5) If a qualified patient or a designated caregiver loses a registry identification card, the cardholder shall notify the Department within 15 days after losing the card. The notification shall include a ten-dollar (\$10.00) replacement fee for a new card. Within five days after receiving notification of a lost registry identification card, the Department shall issue the cardholder a new registry identification card with a new random identification number.
- (i) If the Department determines that a qualified patient or designated caregiver has willfully violated any provision of this Article, the Department may suspend or revoke the qualified patient's or designated caregiver's registry identification card.
- (j) Applications and supporting information submitted by qualified patients, including information regarding their designated caregivers and physicians, are confidential and protected under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.
- (k) The Department shall maintain a confidential list of the persons to whom the Department has issued registry identification cards. Individual names and other identifying information on the list shall be confidential, exempt from the provisions of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes, and not subject to disclosure, except to authorized employees of the Department as necessary to perform official duties of the Department.
- (l) The Department shall verify to law enforcement personnel whether a registry identification card is valid solely by confirming the validity of the random registry identification number and the name of the person to whom the Department has assigned the random registry identification number.
- (m) Any person, including an employee or official of the Department or another State agency or local government, who breaches the confidentiality of information obtained pursuant to this section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor; however, any fine imposed for a violation under this subsection shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (n) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent Department employees from notifying law enforcement officers about falsified or fraudulent information submitted to the Department by any individual in support of an application for a registry identification card.
- (o) Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes governs judicial review of an administrative decision made under this section.

"§ 90-730.6. Regulated medical cannabis supply system.

- (a) As used in this section, "Department" means the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (b) Not later than 120 days after the effective date of this act, the Department shall establish a medical cannabis supply system that (i) provides a safe, regulated supply of quality medical cannabis for use by qualified patients who hold valid registry identification cards and (ii) generates sufficient revenue for the Department to maintain and operate the system. The Department shall not use any appropriations from the General Fund to establish or operate the system. The system shall be funded by the fees authorized in this section.

1	<u>(c)</u>	Medic	Iedical Cannabis Center License. –		
2		<u>(1)</u>	No person shall establish or operate a medical cannabis center without first		
3			applying for a license to the Department and submitting the required		
4			information on application forms provided by the Department. The		
5			application form shall require at least all of the following:		
6			a. The applicant's name and any name the applicant will use in the		
7			operation of a medical cannabis center.		
8			b. The address of any property the applicant will use to possess, deliver,		
9			transport, dispense, or distribute cannabis.		
10			c. The name, address, and date of birth of each principal officer and		
11			board member of the medical cannabis center.		
12			d. The name, address, and date of birth of each employee of the medical		
13			cannabis center.		
14			e. For first-year licensees, a nonrefundable license fee in the amount of		
15			five thousand dollars (\$5,000).		
16			f. For licensees seeking license renewal, a nonrefundable renewal fee in		
17			an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), as specified		
18			in rules adopted pursuant to subsection (s) of this section.		
19			g. Proof of North Carolina residency for each principal officer, board		
20			member, and employee of the medical cannabis center.		
21			h. Any other information the Department considers necessary to ensure		
22			compliance with the terms of this Article.		
23		<u>(2)</u>	Unless suspended or revoked, a medical cannabis center license is valid for a		
24		· 	period not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance.		
25		<u>(3)</u>	A licensee shall apply for renewal, as necessary, at least 30 days prior to the		
26			expiration of a current license.		
27		<u>(4)</u>	No later than 30 days after issuing or renewing a license under this		
28			subsection, the Department shall issue a medical cannabis center registry		
29			identification card to each director and employee listed on the application or		
30			renewal form upon receipt of a ten-dollar (\$10.00) fee per cardholder.		
31		<u>(5)</u>	A licensee shall notify the Department of any change in the information		
32		<u> </u>	submitted on the license application or renewal form within 30 days after the		
33			change.		
34		<u>(6)</u>	A medical cannabis center licensee may do all of the following:		
35		3,-,,	a. Sell cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis plants, cannabis		
36			seeds, cultivation equipment, and related supplies and educational		
37			materials only to registry identification cardholders.		
38			b. Contract with a producer to sell live plants on the premises of the		
39			medical cannabis center to registry identification cardholders.		
40			c. Assist registry identification cardholders with other products and		
41			services, including equipment, supplies, and educational materials.		
42		<u>(7)</u>	A medical cannabis center licensee shall not cultivate cannabis unless		
43		177	separately licensed as a producer of medical cannabis under subsection (c) of		
44			this section.		
45		<u>(8)</u>	A medical cannabis center licensee and its directors, agents, and employees		
46		(0)	are exempt from the criminal laws of this State for possession, production,		
47			delivery, or transportation of cannabis, or aiding and abetting another in the		
48			possession, production, delivery, or transportation of cannabis, or any other		
49			criminal offense in which possession, production, delivery, or transportation		
50			of cannabis is an element if the medical cannabis center and the directors,		
51			agents, and employees of the medical cannabis center are in substantial		
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1			compliance with this section and the applicable rules adopted by the
2			Department for regulating medical cannabis centers.
3		<u>(9)</u>	The records of a licensed medical cannabis center are subject to the same
4			restrictions imposed on pharmacy records pursuant to G.S. 90-85.36.
5			G.S. 90-85.36 shall apply to each medical cannabis center as if it were a
6			pharmacy regulated under Article 4A of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes.
7	<u>(d)</u>	Produ	cer of Medical Cannabis License. –
8		(1)	No person shall cultivate cannabis for sale to a licensed medical cannabis
9			center without first applying for a license to the Department and submitting
10			the required information on application forms provided by the Department.
11			The application form shall require at least all of the following:
12			a. The name of the person responsible for the medical cannabis
13			production site and the name of each individual employed by that
14			person.
15			b. The address of each property, location, or premises used or proposed
16			for use by the producer to produce cannabis.
17			c. The name, address, and date of birth of each principal officer and
18			board member of the producer.
19			d. The name, address, and date of birth of each employee of the
20			producer.
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22			e. For first-year licensees, a nonrefundable license fee in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
23			f. For licensees seeking license renewal, a nonrefundable renewal fee in
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			an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), as specified
25			in the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (s) of this section.
26			g. Proof of North Carolina residency for each producer of medical
27			cannabis and each employee of the producer.
28			h. Proof that the producer of medical cannabis and each of the
29			producer's employees has attained the age of 21 years.
30			i. Any other information the Department considers necessary to ensure
31		(2)	compliance with this Article.
32		<u>(2)</u>	Unless suspended or revoked, a producer of medical cannabis license is valid
33		(2)	for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance.
34		<u>(3)</u>	A licensee shall notify the Department of any change in the information
35			submitted on the application form within 30 days after the change.
36		<u>(4)</u>	A licensee shall apply for renewal, as necessary, at least 30 days prior to the
37			expiration of a current license.
38		<u>(5)</u>	Not later than 30 days after issuing or renewing a producer of medical
39			cannabis license, the Department shall issue a producer of medical cannabis
40			registry identification card to the producer and to each of the producer's
41			employees upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) per cardholder.
42		<u>(6)</u>	The Department shall issue a medical cannabis production site card to each
43			licensed producer of medical cannabis for each property, location, or
44			premises approved for cannabis production under this section. The card shall
45			be posted conspicuously at the medical cannabis production site.
46	<u>(e)</u>	Produ	cer of Cannabis-Infused Products License. –
47		<u>(1)</u>	No person shall establish or operate a business to produce cannabis-infused
48			products without first applying for a license to the Department and
49			submitting the required information on application forms provided by the
50			Department. The application form shall require at least all of the following:

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- Unless suspended or revoked, a license to produce cannabis-infused products is valid for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance.
- A licensee shall notify the Department of any change in the information submitted on the application form within 30 days after the change.
- cannabis-infused products, the Department shall issue a registry identification card to the licensed producer of cannabis-infused products and to each of the producer's employees upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) per cardholder.
- The Department shall issue a medical cannabis production site card to each <u>(6)</u> producer of cannabis-infused products for each property, location, or premises approved for production of cannabis-infused products under this section. The card shall be conspicuously posted at the location of the medical cannabis production site.
- Permissible Sales Transactions. All cannabis sold through the regulated medical (f) cannabis supply system established under this section shall be subject to the following limitations and requirements:
 - Only persons licensed as a medical cannabis center under subsection (b) of <u>(1)</u> this section are authorized to sell cannabis or cannabis-infused products to qualified patients or designated caregivers through the system.
 - <u>(2)</u> Only persons licensed as a producer of medical cannabis under subsection (c) of this section or a producer of cannabis-infused products under subsection (d) of this section are authorized to produce cannabis for sale to licensed medical cannabis centers through the system.
 - A licensed medical cannabis center shall not sell cannabis, cannabis-infused (3) products, cannabis plants, cannabis seeds, cultivation equipment, and related supplies and educational materials to any person other than a qualified patient or designated caregiver.

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<u>(4)</u>

1 A licensed producer of medical cannabis shall not sell cannabis, cannabis (4) 2 plants, or cannabis seeds to any person other than a licensed medical 3 cannabis center or a licensed producer of cannabis-infused products. 4 However, a licensed producer of medical cannabis may transfer for no 5 consideration cannabis, cannabis plants, or cannabis seeds to any qualified 6 patient or designated caregiver. 7 A producer of cannabis-infused products shall not sell cannabis-infused (5) 8 products for resale to any person other than a licensed medical cannabis 9 10 A medical cannabis center, producer of medical cannabis, or producer of (6) 11 cannabis-infused products shall not sell to any registry identification cardholder cannabis or cannabis plants in an amount that exceeds an 12 13 adequate supply. 14 Exemption From Criminal Laws. – A medical cannabis center, producer of medical (g) cannabis, or producer of cannabis-infused products with a valid license for that function is 15 16 exempt from the criminal laws of this State for possession, production, delivery, or 17 transportation of cannabis, or aiding and abetting another in the possession, production, 18 delivery, or transportation of cannabis, or any other criminal offense in which possession, 19 production, delivery, or transportation of cannabis is an element if the medical cannabis center, 20 producer of medical cannabis, or producer of cannabis-infused products is in substantial 21 compliance with this section and any rules adopted under this section. Loss of Exemption From Criminal Laws. – A person who is not a qualified patient 22 23 or licensed caregiver but who is otherwise authorized to possess, produce, deliver, or transport 24 cannabis for medical use pursuant to this Article ceases to be exempt as provided in subsection 25 (g) of this section upon committing any of the following acts: 26 **(1)** Driving while impaired by cannabis, provided that the person shall not be 27 considered to be impaired solely for having cannabis metabolites in his or 28 her system. 29 Delivering cannabis to any individual who the person knows is not a registry **(2)** 30 identification cardholder or qualified patient. 31 Manufacturing or distributing cannabis at an address not registered with the <u>(3)</u> 32 33 Failing to report transfer of cannabis authorized under this section to the <u>(4)</u> 34 Department. 35 <u>(i)</u> Monthly Fees and Reporting. – 36 Each medical cannabis center, producer of medical cannabis, and producer (1) of cannabis-infused products licensed under this section shall submit 37 38 quarterly reports to the Department on all financial transactions, including, 39 but not limited to, sales and purchases of cannabis and cannabis-infused 40 products, and transfers of cannabis and cannabis-infused products for no 41 consideration. 42 Each medical cannabis center licensed and operating under this section shall (2) 43 pay to the Department monthly fees equal to ten percent (10%) of the 44 medical cannabis center's gross revenue derived from the sale of cannabis 45 and cannabis-infused products. 46 (3) Each producer of medical cannabis or cannabis-infused products producer 47 licensed and operating under this section shall pay to the Department 48 monthly fees equal to ten percent (10%) of the producer's gross revenue 49 derived from the sale of cannabis and cannabis-infused products.

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Each person who (i) holds a medical cannabis center license and either a

producer of medical cannabis license or cannabis-infused products producer

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1 license, or both, and (ii) operates both a retail medical cannabis center and 2 one or more production sites, shall pay to the Department monthly fees equal 3 to fifteen percent (15%) of that person's gross revenue derived from retail 4 sales of cannabis and cannabis-infused products produced by that person. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to exempt persons licensed 5 (5) 6 under this section from the reporting or remittance of sales tax for any 7 transaction upon which a sales tax may be levied. 8 The Department shall use system revenues from license fees and monthly gross (i) 9 revenue fees to fund, in the following order of priority: 10 Costs associated with establishing and operating the regulated medical (1) 11 cannabis supply system established under this section. The registry system established under G.S. 90-730.5. 12 (2) 13 The medical cannabis research program established under G.S. 90-730.9. (3) 14 Other Department programs. (4) 15 Disqualifications for Licensure. – The Department shall not issue a license (k) 16 authorized by this section to any of the following persons: 17 A person who has not paid the appropriate license or license renewal fee. (1) <u>(2)</u> An individual who is less than 21 years of age. 18 19 A person who has served a sentence for any of the following felonies in the (3) 20 five years immediately preceding the date of license application: any Class 21 A through E felony; any felony that includes assault as an essential element of the offense; any felony under Article 14 (Burglary and Housebreakings) 22 23 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes; any felony under Article 16 24 (Larceny), Article 16A (Organized Retail Theft), Article 17 (Robbery), 25 Article 18 (Embezzlement), Article 19 (False Pretenses and Cheats), Article 26 19A (Obtaining Property or Services by False or Fraudulent Use of Credit 27 Device or Other Means), Article 19B (Financial Transaction Card Crime 28 Act), or Article 19C (Identity Theft) of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes. 29 In order to ensure compliance with this subdivision, the Department shall 30 conduct a criminal history record check of any person whose name is 31 submitted on an application as the director or an employee of the medical 32 cannabis center, or as a producer or employee of a producer. 33 A person who at any time has been convicted of a felony violation for <u>(4)</u> 34 manufacturing, selling, delivering, or possessing with intent to manufacture, 35 sell, deliver, or possess a Schedule I or II controlled substance, in violation 36 of G.S. 90-95(b)(1). In order to ensure compliance with this subdivision, the 37 Department shall conduct a criminal history record check of any person 38 whose name is submitted on an application as the director or an employee of 39 the medical cannabis center or as a producer or employee of a producer. 40 Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a person who has not been (5) 41 a resident of North Carolina for at least two years prior to the date of the 42 license application. A person who submits an application for licensure 43 pursuant to this section within 180 days after the effective date of this 44 Article is not subject to this residency requirement if the person was a 45 resident of North Carolina for at least 180 days prior to the effective date of 46 this Article. 47

(1) <u>Inspection. – The Department may inspect the premises of any person seeking or holding licensure as a medical cannabis center or a licensed producer of medical cannabis, solely to determine compliance with this Article.</u>

(m) <u>License Suspension or Revocation. – The Department may suspend or revoke a license issued pursuant to this section if the Department determines that the licensee is not in</u>

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- substantial compliance with this section or the rules adopted by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission under subsection (r) of this section. The Department shall notify a licensee at least 14 days in advance of a proposed suspension or revocation, including the reasons for the suspension or revocation and any possible remedial options available to the licensee. The Department shall not suspend or revoke a license without conducting an investigation and providing the licensee an opportunity for a public hearing, at which the licensee shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard. The Department has the power to administer oaths and issue subpoenas to require the presence of persons and the production of papers, books, and records necessary to conduct a suspension or revocation hearing.
 - (n) The Department shall maintain a confidential list of the persons to whom the Department has issued a license pursuant to subsection (b), (c), or (d) of this section. Individual names and other identifying information on the list shall be confidential, exempt from the provisions of Chapter 132 of the General Statutes, and not subject to disclosure, except to authorized employees of the Department as necessary to perform official duties of the Department.
 - (o) The Department shall verify to law enforcement personnel whether a license is valid solely by confirming the validity of the license number and the name of the person to whom the Department has issued the license number.
 - (p) Any person, including an employee or official of the Department or another State agency or local government, who breaches the confidentiality of information obtained pursuant to subsection (c), (d), or (e) of this section is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor; however, any fine imposed for a violation under this subsection shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
 - (q) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent Department employees from notifying law enforcement officers about falsified or fraudulent information submitted to the Department by any person in support of an application for a license authorized by subsection (c), (d), or (e) of this section.
 - (r) A person licensed under subsection (c), (d), or (e) of this section shall be granted the full legal protections provided in this section as long as the person is in possession of a valid license. If the person is not in possession of a valid license, the person shall be given a reasonable period of time to produce the license before the initiation of any arrest, criminal charges, or other penalties.
 - (s) Rules. Not later than 120 days after the effective date of this act, the North Carolina Medical Care Commission shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section. The rules shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Establish requirements for the issuance of registry identification cards to qualified patients and designated caregivers, which shall include at least all of the following:
 - a. Written certification, as defined in G.S. 90-730.1.
 - <u>b.</u> <u>An application or renewal fee.</u>
 - <u>c.</u> The name, address, and date of birth of the qualified patient, except that if a qualified patient is homeless, no address is required.
 - <u>d.</u> The name, address, and telephone number of the qualified patient's physician.
 - e. The name, address, and date of birth of each of the qualified patient's designated caregivers, if any.
 - (2) Establish qualifications and requirements for licensure of medical cannabis centers, producers of medical cannabis, and producers of cannabis-infused products.
 - (3) Establish civil penalties for minor violations of the provisions of this section.

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(t) Article 4 of Chapter 150B of the General Statutes governs judicial review of an administrative decision made under this section.

"§ 90-730.7. Affirmative defenses.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and G.S. 90-730.4, either of the affirmative defenses set out in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection may be used by a person charged with a criminal offense of possession, delivery, or production of cannabis, or any other criminal offense in which possession, delivery, or production of cannabis is an element. The affirmative defenses are as follows:
 - (1) The person satisfies all of the following criteria:
 - a. Has been diagnosed with a chronic or debilitating medical condition and has been advised by the person's attending physician that the medical use of cannabis may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that chronic or debilitating medical condition.
 - <u>b.</u> <u>Is engaged in the medical use of cannabis.</u>
 - c. Possesses, delivers, or produces cannabis only in the amount described in this Article as an adequate supply, or in an amount exceeding an adequate supply if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the greater amount is medically necessary to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's chronic or debilitating medical condition, as determined by the person's attending physician.
 - (2) The person satisfies all of the following criteria:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>Is assisting a person described in sub-subdivision (1)a. of this subsection in the medical use of cannabis.</u>
 - b. Possesses, delivers, or produces cannabis only in the amount described herein as an adequate supply or in excess of that amount if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the greater amount is medically necessary as determined by the assisted person's attending physician to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the assisted person's chronic or debilitating medical condition.
- (b) A person does not need to be a registry identification cardholder in order to assert an affirmative defense described in this section.
- (c) A qualified patient or designated caregiver who has not received a registry identification card may present evidence supporting the need for the medical use of cannabis. Such evidence may constitute a defense to a charge of cannabis possession or cultivation and is admissible in the courts of the State of North Carolina if such evidence otherwise properly qualifies as admissible under the rules of evidence.
- (d) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in addition to the affirmative defenses described in subsection (a) of this section, a person engaged or assisting in the medical use of cannabis who is charged with a crime pertaining to the medical use of cannabis is not precluded from doing either of the following:
 - (1) Asserting a full defense of medical necessity.
 - (2) Presenting evidence supporting the medical necessity of using cannabis for treatment of a specific disease or medical condition if (i) the amount of cannabis at issue is not greater than the amount described in this Article as an adequate supply and (ii) the person has taken steps to substantially comply with the provisions of this Article.
- (e) A person may assert the need for the medical use of cannabis in a motion to dismiss, and the court shall dismiss charges following an evidentiary hearing where the defendant shows that the elements listed in subsection (a) of this section existed at any time prior or subsequent to the charges being filed.

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(f) Any interest in or right to property that was possessed, owned, or used in connection with a person's use of cannabis for medical purposes shall not be forfeited, nor shall the person be subject to disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau if the person or the person's designated caregiver demonstrates the person's medical purpose for using cannabis pursuant to this section.

"§ 90-730.8. Immunity for physicians.

A physician shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution, penalized in any manner, or denied any right or privilege for recommending the medical use of cannabis or providing written certification for the medical use of cannabis pursuant to this Article.

"§ 90-730.9. North Carolina Cannabis Research Program.

- (a) It is the intent of the General Assembly that The University of North Carolina System undertake objective scientific research regarding the efficacy and safety of administering cannabis as part of medical treatment. If the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina, by appropriate resolution, accepts this responsibility, The University of North Carolina shall create a program to be known as the North Carolina Cannabis Research Program.
- (b) The purpose of the program is to develop and conduct studies designed to ascertain the general safety and efficacy of using cannabis for medical treatment. If the studies conclude that cannabis is safe and effective for medical treatment, the program shall develop medical guidelines for the appropriate administration and use of cannabis to assist physicians and patients in evaluating the risks and benefits of using cannabis for medical treatment and to provide a scientific basis for future policies.
- (c) The research conducted under this section may involve the development of quality control, purity, and labeling standards for medical cannabis dispensed through the system; sound advice and recommendations on the best practices for the safe and efficient cultivation of cannabis; and analysis of genetic and healing properties of the many varied strains of cannabis to determine which strains may be best suited for a particular condition or treatment.

"§ 90-730.10. Severability.

The provisions of this Article are severable. If any provision of this Article is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this Article which can be given effect without the invalid provision."

SECTION 2. During the period between the effective date of this act and 30 days after the effective date of rules adopted under G.S. 90-730.6(s), the following provisions apply:

- (1) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall issue a temporary certificate for participation in the regulated medical supply system established under G.S. 90-730.6 to any individual who would be eligible to participate in the system as a qualified patient but for the adoption of rules to fully implement the system, upon presentation of a written certification for the medical use of cannabis from the individual's treating physician. The certificate shall specify the amount of cannabis the certificate holder may possess for the medical use of cannabis. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall maintain a list of all temporary certificates issued pursuant to this section.
- (2) An individual in possession of a temporary certificate issued pursuant to subdivision (1) of this section and that individual's designated caregiver are not subject to arrest, prosecution, civil or criminal penalty, or denial of any right or privilege for possessing cannabis if the amount of usable cannabis possessed collectively is not more than the amount specified on the temporary certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

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1	(3)	A phy	sician shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution, penalized in any
2		manne	er, or denied any right or privilege for recommending the medical use
3		of can	nabis or providing written certification for the medical use of cannabis
4		pursua	ant to this Article.
5	SEC'	TION 3.	G.S. 106-121(6) reads as rewritten:
6	"(6)	The te	rm "drug" means
7		a.	Articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia,
8			official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official
9			National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and
10		b.	Articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment
11			or prevention of disease in man or other animals; animals, except for
12			cannabis-infused products, as defined in G.S. 90-730.1, that are
13			manufactured or sold by a licensed medical cannabis center or a
14			licensed producer of cannabis-infused products; and
15		c.	Articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any
16			function of the body of man or other animals; and
17		d.	Articles intended for use as a component of any article specified in
18			paragraphs a, b or c; but does not include devices or their
19			components, parts, or accessories."
20	SEC'		G.S. 106-121(8) reads as rewritten:
21	"(8)	The te	rm "food" means
22		a.	Articles used for food or drink for man or other animals, except for
23			cannabis-infused products, as defined in G.S. 90-730.1, that are
24			manufactured or sold by a licensed medical cannabis center or a
25			licensed producer of cannabis-infused products,
26		b.	Chewing gum, and
27		c.	Articles used for components of any such article."
28	SEC		G.S. 105-164.4(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:
29	" <u>(9)</u>		te of five percent (5%) applies to the gross receipts derived from sales
30			nabis, cannabis-infused products as defined in G.S. 90-730.1, cannabis
31			cannabis seeds, cannabis cultivation equipment, and related cannabis
32			es. A person who sells cannabis, cannabis-infused products as defined
33			S. 90-730.1, cannabis plants, cannabis seeds, cannabis cultivation
34			ment, and related cannabis supplies is considered a retailer under this
35		Article	e. For the purpose of this subdivision, cannabis has the same meaning

SECTION 6. This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to acts committed on and after that date.

as marijuana under G.S. 90-87(16)."

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